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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

YESTERDAY:

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Minimum +10°C.
Sun sets today at 7-12 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4-36 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

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Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
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VOL. I, NO. 84

KABUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1962 (JOWZA 24, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

No Extra Guarantees For Europeans In Algeria, Says Khedda

TUNIS, June 14.—The Chairman of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, Mr. Ben Khedda, emplaned here for Cairo yesterday to take part in the conference of heads of State, of the Casablanca Charter countries.

Algerian Refugee Relief

Afghan Red Crescent Donation

KABUL, June 14.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society has approved the donation of \$5,000 for the relief of the Algerian refugees.

The refugees who had fled to Tunisia and Morocco during the Algerian War are mostly children and women.

The Afghan Red Crescent Society has sent the money to the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies to use it for improving the lot of Algerian refugees. The International Red Crescent and Red Cross are now engaged in repatriating the refugees to their homeland.

Mr. Akhtar Mohammad, the President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, said that the society had donated a sum of \$31,000 to the Algerian refugees in recent years. He added that Afghanistan was the first country to respond to the request of the International Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies.

Franco-Soviet Talks Off

MOSCOW, June 14, (Reuter).—Franco-Soviet trade talks were broken off here yesterday because the Soviets would not accept that the European Common Market was already a customs union, a French Embassy spokesman said last night.

The spokesman confirmed French Foreign Ministry reports that the Soviet Union asked for an extension to Soviet goods of the preferential tariffs enjoyed by Common Market member States. "The Soviet side told us that the European Market was not a customs union. They held that the position was not final and that the Common Market was only a customs union in the making," the spokesman said.

U.S.—PANAMA AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—President Kennedy and panamanian President Roberto Chiari agreed yesterday that the U.S.A. and Panamanian flag should fly side by side in the Canal zone.

At the same time the two chief executives agreed to undertake high-level discussions in the U.S.—Panama treaties covering the Panama Canal.

Agreement on the two points was reached after two days of consultation between the two Presidents, held while President Chiari was here on a visit.

WALK-OUT IN FRENCH ASSEMBLY

PARIS, June 14, (UPI).—Some 280 deputies from five political parties marched out of the French National Assembly in protest against the Government's refusal to allow a vote on President de Gaulle's foreign policy.

The deputies made their exit after outlining their view of European unity under the Common Market. The deputies were indignant over the Government's refusal to permit a vote after conclusion of a foreign affairs debate.

Reuter adds: The Walk-out followed a speech by the Foreign Minister, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.

The debate continued after a spokesman of the Gaullist group had protested against the "un-parliamentary methods" of the Opposition.

In his speech, M. Couve de Murville said that on the Common Market issue "it is up to Britain to take her own decisions."

But he added: "We French could only welcome her with friendship, should she choose what is for her the difficult and courageous part that leads to Europe."

Opening a two-day foreign policy debate, he said "The Six are no longer alone. Britain is at their door. It is no longer a question of how the treaty creating a union of European States will be drafted."

The question is which European States will take part in this union, as well as in the Common Market."

Sukarno Loses Hope Of Settling W. Irian Issue By Peaceful Means

MANILA, June 14, (UPI).—President Sukarno yesterday indicated that only military means would ensure transfer of the Dutch-controlled West Irian territory to Indonesia, the Indonesian news agency PIA reported.

Dr. Sukarno said: "As long as we don't break Dutch strength by military means in West Irian, it is difficult for us to settle the problem of transferring West Irian to Indonesia," the agency said in a broadcast monitored here.

Present during the meeting held at Negara palace in Jakarta were the Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, and Maj. Gen. A. Yani, Chief of the Operational Staff.

Dr. Sukarno was quoted by the agency as saying "the flow of Dutch reinforcements to West Irian did not indicate alleged Dutch desire to settle the West Irian issue peacefully."

Dr. Sukarno made his statement after taking into consideration the Dutch military buildup. Dr. Subandrio said, according to PIA, "The conclusion of the President will be a basis of consideration by our armed forces," Dr. Subandrio added.

PROHIBITORY ORDER IN PAKHTUNISTAN Security Steps Intensified

KABUL, June 14.—The Pakistan Government has banned gatherings of more than five people in occupied parts of Pakhtunistan.

The Government has warned the people that anybody violating the regulations will be severely punished.

The report from Central Occupied Pakhtunistan states tension prevails in that area and that the Pakistani Government has not only banned all kinds of gatherings but has increased the number of guards on bridges, roads, buildings and other governmental properties.

A report coming from Momand Northern Independent Pakhtunistan states that the Government of Pakistan has arrested 11 people from the Esah Khail and Momand tribes in connexion with the May 18 demonstrations in Peshawar against the Government of Pakistan.

Among those arrested were Mr. Musaffer Khan, Mr. Maida Khan, Mr. Miskin Khan, Mr. Hasmillah Khan, Mr. Buzurg Khan, Mr. Lal Khan, Mr. Mohammad Khan and Mr. Shair Zaman Khan.

The report adds that the Pakistani authorities imposed further year restrictions on the movement of the Momand tribes.

According to another report on May 21, a Pakistani Commissioner with the Tahsildar of Shabqader visited Burhan Khail Momand area to inspect the local mines and map the area. The group was strongly opposed by Burhan Khail tribesmen. The report says that the Pakistani officials had to flee.

Resumption Of Geneva

Talks On Laos

PREPARATIONS

BEGIN

LONDON, June 14 (DPA).—The British Government in co-operation with the Soviet Union yesterday started diplomatic preparations for the resumption of the Geneva international conference on Laos.

First started in May last year, the conference held its last plenary session in January this year.

But some members of all conference delegations have remained in Geneva.

After the formation of a neutral-led coalition Government in Laos there is now a possibility that a joint Laotian delegation will come to Geneva later this month.

According to official British quarters the work of the conference could be concluded successfully within a few days so that peace might return to Laos next month.

The Geneva conference has worked out a draft for a neutrality declaration by the Laotian Government, and conference participants from East and West agreed to this proposal.

The draft therefore will only have to be accepted by the new Coalition Government of Laos.

All further problems, such as the withdrawal of foreign troops or the exchange of prisoners of war, have already been solved in principle by the Geneva conference.

Laos Coalition Hailed By Peking Daily

PEKING, June 14.—The Peking People's daily today described the formation of a coalition Government in Laos as "a major victory of the Laotian people in their struggle for peace, independence and neutrality of their homeland." The newspaper editorial, quoted by the New China News Agency, said it was also "a major advance in the peaceful settlement of the Laotian question and a new contribution to the safeguarding of peace and security in South-East Asia."

The coalition agreement "fully conforms with the maximum interests of all Laotian people," the editorial added. The formation of a coalition Government would facilitate final completion of the work of the Geneva conference on Laos and the achievement of peace, independence and neutrality in the country.

Britain and the Soviet Union had also acted as co-Chairmen of the 1954 Indo-China conference and consequently taken over certain formal responsibilities for the realization of the Indo-China Agreements, and the Laos conference is now expected to decide on an additional protocol to these Indo-China agreements in order to reinforce the neutral status of Laos by these means.

British Government quarters yesterday showed marked satisfaction about the Laotian development.

Tuesday's message by the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, to President Kennedy and Mr. Harold Macmillan, has somewhat surprised London quarters.

But British officials carefully refrain from drawing any hopeful conclusions concerning East-West conflicts out of this message.

KABUL TIMES THE TWO SIDES OF THE ANGOLAN COIN THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

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KABUL TIMES
JUNE 14, 1962

No Extra Guarantees

The firm and resolute answer given by the Algerian Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Khedda, to the European extremists should be enough for them to think of adopting a course which brings peace to Algeria and happiness to themselves.

The Algerian nationalist leader has categorically rejected any "extra guarantees" for the Europeans who want to live in a free Algeria. The Algerian leaders have time and again repeated that if the Europeans want to live as Algerian citizens after Algeria obtains its independence, they will enjoy equal rights with the rest of the population; and if they do not accept the citizenship, they would be given the status of an alien, common in all other countries.

But to ask for extra guarantees in a society of equals would be just another form of continuation of supremacy over the people of Algeria who have suffered from foreign domination for such a long time. If the issue of superiority of one group of people over others is permissible, then the Algerians are the ones to whom such privilege should have been granted.

The fact is that the chapter of colonialism will be over in Algeria in a few weeks' time. It is true that the O.A.S. has already caused much bloodshed. And it is obvious that before July 1, the date for self-determination referendum, they may resort to a last-ditch attempt to thwart Algerian independence. But what will happen afterwards, when the nationalists take over the responsibility? At that time the O.A.S. will be faced with a Government which is going to be tough in dealing with them and there will be no collaboration with them by government officials as it is suspected to be taking place now.

By OBSERVER

The 1960s will go down in the United Nations in spite of U.N. freedom. Many of the countries in Africa have broken the chains of bondage and colonialism wants to hold on to Angola through their persistent national struggles. Apart from Algeria which has sisal, iron ore, and the diamonds to decide on its self-determination which Portuguese economy can on July 1, Angola is the only other big country which has yet to attain its independence. Ghastly scenes of death, torture, on conditions in Angola has in slave labour, exploitation, misery, interviewed Angolan refugees in the neighbouring Congo, as it could not get permission to enter the territory itself. Even Portuguese Army, de- since February 4, 1961, and their vigorous freedom movement took such proportions that Portugal had to sit up and take notice. She sent troops and more troops to crush the foreign inspired revolt and rebellion as it called the movement. There were only 8,000 soldiers in all Angola. 6,000 of them natives but today there are 30,000 troops, most of them Portuguese.

U.N. Resolution
The United Nations General Assembly, on January 30, last, summoned the officers of the ex-adopted a resolution in which it petition and said that while reaffirmed the inalienable right fighting in Angola we should for- the Angolan people to self-determination and independence and urged the Government of Portugal to undertake reforms in conditions in Angola itself. "In the territory without delay with the view to transferring power to those people."

The Assembly called on the Portuguese authorities to "desist forthwith" from repressive mea- sures against the people of Angola. The Portuguese permanent repre- sentative termed the resolution as an attempt to force "interfer- ence of the United Nations in the law and order problem of Angola, clearly a domestic affair of Portugal". Portugal consistently refused to transmit information on non-self governing territories to the

An 11-Year-Old Guerrilla War Comes To An End

The formation of a coalition of Public Works in 1950, and Government under the neutralist in the following year Prime Mini- ster of a coalition Government. Later on he served for two years as Defence Minister and Vice- Premier, before becoming Prime Minister again in 1958.

Geneva Conference
Meanwhile, in July 1954, a nine- Power conference at Geneva had recognised the independence of the Laotian Government and pro- vided that Pathet Lao forces be regrouped in two northern provinces. Though a member of vices pending agreement bet- the Royal House, he entered the Indo-China in 1931, and served as an engineer for 19 years.

After the French returned to Indo-China at the end of the second World War, Prince Sou- vanna took part in the struggle for Laotian independence. But he sought to achieve by negotia- tion what could not be won by fighting and in 1949 was one of the signatories of the Franco-Laos convention which accepted the French grant of independence within the French Union.

But Leftist elements in the "Free Laos" movement, headed by his younger half-brother, Prince Souphanouvong, refused to accept the agreement and organized the struggle from the jungle. Prince Souphanouvong himself became Minister of National Reconstruction, but the Pathet Lao Souphanouvong, refused to accept the agreement and organized the struggle from the jungle. Prince Souvanna's neutralist Government collapsed in July,

AT A GLANCE

A leaflet distributed among sol- diers before landing in Angola says, "The Portuguese should rule over the Angolans, you will pro- fit by it yourselves and you will be rewarded". The policy adopted by Salazar's regime during the past 34 years has made the Portuguese people so fed up with it that it reflected it- self in the form of demonstrations, strikes and riots even in Portugal. **Salazar's Version**
Let us see what Salazar him- self has to say on Angola. In an interview with a "Life" magazine editor, Salazar said that he was not opposed to Angola's indepen- dence—only independence grant- ed too hastily. Says Salazar: "The fact of a territory proclaiming its indepen- dence is a natural phenomenon in human societies and, therefore, it is a hypothesis that is always ad- missible but indeed no one can or ought to set a time limit for it. What is being subjected to time- tables is the inconceivable politics of our time, which claim that States should set a time limit to destroy the unity and break up".

Not The End
This is not the end of the story. He goes on: "Economic, social and political progress, even if slower, becomes secure and endur- ing only by that process. Other- wise—and the phenomenon is evi- dent—such autonomies and above all independencies as have not matured but have been fabricated in series, are purely artificial and represent only a process of trans- ferring the old colonialism into a new colonialism of a worse type".

This is the fear of this 73-year- old world's oldest Iberian dicta- tor. That is the reason for his re- pressive policy. The Angolan Government in exile, formed in Leopoldville on April 5 by Angola-born Holder Roberto claims the support of

1958, as he was considered too sympathetic to his half brother. He was sent as Ambassador to France. A new Government was formed which did not include Pathet Lao representatives. The Pathet Lao claimed this was breach of the Geneva agreement and fight- ing was again renewed in May, 1959, when the Government de- clared mutinous Pathet Lao troops who had refused to re-integrate with the Laotian Army.

Paratroop Coup
But a paratroop coup in August, 1960, led by Captain Kong Le paved the way for a Government in which Prince Souvanna tried to bring peace back to the coun- try by getting Left and Right- wingers to join him in a coalition. Main opposition to Prince Sou- vanna came from General Phoumi Nosavan "strongman" in the Gov- ernment ousted by Captain Kong Le and in September a rival gov- ernment headed by the pro-West- ern Prince Boun Oum was set up in Savannakhet, Southern Laos.

Decisive Days
Radio Kabul in its commentary on Wednesday touched on Algeria. It says: The referendum on the Algerian self-determination is due to take on July 1. The people in Algeria, France and members of the Secret Army Organization are somehow waiting for that day. The people of Algeria, as agreed by the French Government, as well, are going to announce their independence and complete free- dom in accordance with their aspirations for which they have been struggling for the past seven years. They will then try to establish an independent and sovereign Government, which will enjoy every political and civil rights. The Government of France is

General Phoumi's troops eventu- ally forced Prince Souvanna to flee the capital, Vientiane where a Right-wing Government was proclaimed to Cambodia. Since then Prince Souvanna has un- ceasingly sought a way to restore peace to the shattered kingdom. (Contd. on page 4).

RADIO KABUL

PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT on 75 Metre Band. News 3-00-3-7; Music 3-07-3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Afghan culture" 3-16-3-20; Music 3-20-3-30.

3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT on 63 Metres Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:

6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band; in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40 commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on "Afghan history" 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:

10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band

Arabic Programme:

10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

French Programme:

11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band. Music, commentary and articles in the Second English programme could be heard at the same intervals as on the Third English Programme at 6:30 p.m.



FRIDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

Mazar—Kabul:
Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul—Mazar:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar—Kabul:
Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-00.

DEPARTURES:

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS

Kabul—Kandahar:
Dep. 14-00 Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Beirut:
Dep. 11-00 Arr. 18-35.

Kabul—Delhi:
Dep. 10-35 Arr. 17-10.

T. M. A.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS:

From Europe and Beirut to Kabul via Teheran at 12-0.

AEROFLOT

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul:
Dep. 21:35 Arr. 7:30.

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Airport 22318
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.

Qibal Afghan Phone No. 22743
Murtaza Phone No. 22919
Inayet Phone No. 20590
Nizami Phone No. 20960
Ansari Phone No. 22593
Karte-Char Phone No. 23829

Regular markets - twice a week are held in Kataghan and Maimana Provinces where horses change hands between buyers and sellers. Horses of extra-special merits and highly-bred steeds used for the traditional game of "Buzkashi" are sold and bought at special "Bazaars". The horses bred in Kataghan belong to the "Turkoman" breed. This is a world famous breed, known not only in Afghanistan but in such far off places as the Balkans, Turkey, Germany and even in America and Australia. This breed is also found in Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana Provinces. This breed is well known for its symmetrical body, fast pace and excitable temperament; that is why the horsemen of Mazar-i-



Two famous Buzkashi horses, one belonging to Tash Marud and the other to Haji Kul, famous riders of the north.

HORSEMEN WHO CONSIDER THEMSELVES SOLDIERS

Horsemanship, the breeding and training of horses have been a part of Afghan life since old days. Very fine horses are bred in many parts of the country, especially in Northern, North-western and North-Eastern Afghanistan. The local inhabitants in these regions, whether rich or poor, cannot do without horses; this is a tradition and also an essential part of their lives. The people have to keep at least one horse each, even though of not a good breed, to transport them or their goods from one place to another.

Regular markets - twice a week are held in Kataghan and Maimana Provinces where horses change hands between buyers and sellers. Horses of extra-special merits and highly-bred steeds used for the traditional game of "Buzkashi" are sold and bought at special "Bazaars". The horses bred in Kataghan belong to the "Turkoman" breed. This is a world famous breed, known not only in Afghanistan but in such far off places as the Balkans, Turkey, Germany and even in America and Australia. This breed is also found in Mazar-i-Sharif and Maimana Provinces. This breed is well known for its symmetrical body, fast pace and excitable temperament; that is why the horsemen of Mazar-i-

Snippets From The East And The West

SMUGGLING GOLD IN BEER BOTTLES

Gold in powder and nugget form is being smuggled into the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in beer bottles and matchboxes, it was disclosed in Dar-es-Salaam on Wednesday.

Customs officials have seized £7,000 pounds worth at Kigoma, on Lake Tanganyika, where African motor vessels are carrying the gold across the lake to the neighbouring territories.

Traders in the Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are reported to be buying it at a premium, and that the East African smugglers are using the frames they get for it to buy Congolese goods—coffee, hides and skins—at their own prices.

EVEREST CLIMBS —BUT NOT EVEREST

While Mount Everest has been climbed and conquered, Mr. Frank Everest, one of Britain's dwindling band of thatchers, is still climbing, unconquered, at the age of 77.

Mr. Everest, who lives at Colney Heath, Hertfordshire, near here, claims to have climbed the equivalent of 29,000-foot Mount Everest many times over in his 67 years at the job, ascending ladders to thatch roofs, often with 60 lbs. of reeds or straw on his back.

Thatching runs in the Everest family.

His father, grandfather and great grandfather were all thatchers before him.

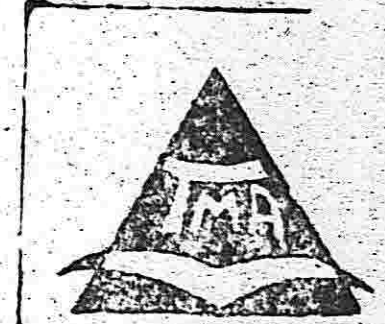
Even his 60-year-old wife, Emma, helps him when he is working within easy distance of their home.

Turkish Government Crisis Resolved

ANKARA, June 14, (DPA).—The 13-day Government crisis in Turkey has been resolved. The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Ismet Inonu, yesterday told the Turkish Chief of State General Kemal Gursel, that he would be in a position to form a new Government.

The new Cabinet would be based on a coalition of three political parties.

Observers believe the new Turkish Government will be composed of representatives of the Peoples Party, the Farmers Party, the new Turkey Party and, possibly, some independents.



Trans-Mediterranean Airways S.A.L. ANNOUNCES

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THE MANAGEMENT

One client's comment: "I have tried TMA Service and they sure know all about Freight and how it should be handled. I do not know what could be better".

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd from Page 2)

expecting the July referendum to provide a fundamental solution of the Algerian problem. Apart from that they expect that the referendum will lay the foundation for future co-operation between the independent Algeria and France. Of course the future of European settlers in Algeria and the related guarantees promised by the Algerian Government are a matter of interest to the French Government.

The question that will be put before the voters on July 1 confirms the desire of the French Government for co-operation between the two Governments. The text of the question designed for the referendum is: Do you want Algeria to be an independent State and co-operate with France on the basis of the principles outlined on April 19.

The OAS aim is to get the referendum postponed and ultimately stopped, now sees that it cannot possibly attain its goal. On the one hand it is threatening to continue its "scorched earth" policy of sabotage and destruction and on the other is trying to gain some sort of guarantees from the Algerian Government for the future of its members through negotiations.

Any way events are quickly taking place one after another and eventually the free and independent Government of Algeria will definitely come into existence. Because Algeria has gone through its political maturity over the long years and is now in a position to play its rightful role among the free nations of the world and specially among the "Arab Maghreb" nations by establishing a legal and strong Government.

ANGOLAN CASE

(Contd from Page 2)

FLN veterans of the Algerian war along with the support of various independent African nations. Now that Algeria is having its independence the guerrillas will definitely support the Angolan nationalists in their struggle to free themselves from the Portuguese and catch up with the rest of their brethren in gaining independence for the population of 4,500,000 native Africans.

Sardar Daoud's View

It is worth recalling what Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Afghanistan's Prime Minister, said at the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations in September last:

"It is the basic desire of all freedom loving nations that colonialism in Angola and other territories under domination which are struggling for independence be terminated. I wish to express our full support for the freedom fighters of Angola".

Is Angola to wait until the Portuguese regime cracks up completely? Will Salazar ever come out of his own gloomy and rarely glimpsed world and feel the "wind of change" that is blowing across Africa and the rest of the world?

Whether he feels or not, we hope that Angolans and the world public opinion will make him feel it quickly and sweep him off Angola pretty soon.

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, Director-General of the Department of Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, left Kabul for Iran on Tuesday to attend a conference on the protection of animals from infectious diseases.

A CORRECTION

In today's editorial on page 2 in the 12th line of the last paragraph the word "whom" should read "when".

U.N. ASSEMBLY DEBATE OVER S. RHODESIA

Afro-Asian Group Discusses Strategy

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).—The Afro-Asian group of delegations conferred behind closed doors yesterday on strategy for the forthcoming General Assembly debate over Southern Rhodesia.

REPATRIATION OF BALUBAS

Massive U.N. Programme

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).—A thousand Baluba tribesmen a day are being airlifted out of Katanga in the world organization's most massive repatriation programme ever.

Over 50,000 Balubas have been living under U.N. protection since last autumn in makeshift tents and shanties in a squalid one-square-kilometre camp on the outskirts of Elisabethville.

During the past month thousands of the tribesmen have packed the belongings they took when fleeing their Elisabethville communes during the fighting in the secessionist Congo province, and have headed several hundred miles north to the land of their ancestors.

The U.N. announced here today that the vast repatriation programme had now reached the halfway mark, and was expected to be complete by mid-July, ending "one of the most distressing chapters in the Congo's post-independence history".

Usually reliable sources said the group hoped to put down a draft resolution early in the debate in hopes of curtailing the discussion and enabling the 104-member Assembly to complete its current resumed 16th session in the shortest possible time.

The Assembly on Tuesday overrode British objections and agreed to place the "explosive" situation in Southern Rhodesia on its agenda as a matter of urgency.

Sources close to the Afro-Asian members said yesterday that it was uncertain whether any delegation was ready to take the floor for the scheduled opening of the debate today.

Prior to the group meeting, no delegation had put its name on a speakers' list, but it was hoped that a prominent African member of the group would lead off the debate, the sources said.

Abrogation Demand

Though a consensus decision earlier this year by the Assembly's 17-nation Special Committee on Colonialism favoured an appeal to Britain to abrogate the 1961 Constitution for Southern Rhodesia, diplomatic sources said there was doubt whether the Afro-Asian members would incorporate such a demand in their projected draft resolution.

The Assembly overrode British objections by deciding that the question be subject to a simple majority rather than the two-thirds majority that the British delegation argued should apply.

An authoritative Asian source conceded that Britain could have kept the issue off the agenda if the two-thirds majority rule had been upheld.

AFGHAN HORSEMEN

(Contd. from page 3).

sense of balance and the mastery of the players over their horses. They must have watched two stalwarts on rearing horses trying to wrench away, by force, the carcass in a melee of frantic horses and perspiring and flushed riders. At such times no law of horsemanship and "riding school" regulations are heeded by anyone; the main idea in everyone's mind is "How to snatch away the carcass and get it to the circle or goal? At this time the persons contesting for the prize have neither their feet in the stirrups nor their hands on the reins; the horses buck, swerve and rear on their hind legs, the riders try feverishly to dislodge the opponent's hold upon the carcass, they twist themselves sideways, stand upon one leg in the stirrup, struggle with each other for mastery and then break away to gallop, blindly and at the mercy of a highly-charged steed, to place the carcass within the circle called "Halal".

The Mazary breed of horses is strong, handsome and tall, but it cannot vie in speed with the Kataghan breed. Prominent breeds in Western Afghanistan are the "Kashkaye", "Sabzwari" and "Bakhtiyari" etc. In Herat, too, the fanciers breed horses known as "Herati"; these are very suitable for riding, but not for games. It is not so fast as those of Kataghan and Mazar-i-Sharif, but can be improved through inter-breeding.

Certain breeds of horses are also seen in Kabul; one of these is the "Gurg-o-Mushky", trained and used for pulling carriages; the colts of this are trained and used as saddle horses. These are small-boned with small and pointed ears. It is a very alert and clever breed, which can be trained in various ways and for diverse purposes.

Kabul News In Brief

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Kichaf, who has been appointed the chief of co-ordination for technical survey of water and soil resources in Afghanistan on behalf of the United Nations was introduced to Mr. Ghulam Haider Adalat, the Minister of Agriculture, on Tuesday. During the meeting methods of co-operation in this field were discussed.

KABUL, June 14.—Two officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, returned to Kabul on Monday after taking part in a regional seminar on animal husbandry held in Teheran.

The officials took part in a three-day seminar sponsored by the U.S. Aid. The Afghan representatives in this seminar described the latest achievements in cattle raising in Afghanistan and the fight against animal diseases.

KABUL, June 14.—Mr. Ahmad Zia Takhari, an official of the Institute of Education, left for the United States on Tuesday for further studies in public administration. Mr. Takhari will stay in the United States under a U.S. Government grant for 12 months. Similarly, Mr. Abdul Ghafar Ghaznavi, a teacher in the Teachers' College of Kabul, left for the United States to study Natural Science.

VILLAGE SCHOOL OPENED

KABUL, June 14.—A village school for boys has been opened at the Yarm Valley of Nahrin. A similar school was opened yesterday by the educational authorities of Ghazni in Noburja village.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film IMITATION GENERAL; starring: Glenn Ford, Red Buttons and Taina Elg.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film RAZIA SULTANA; starring: Jai raj, Nirupa Roy, Kamran and Agha.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. American film THE TEA HOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON; starring: Marlon Brando and Machiko Yyo.

No film shows at BEHZAD CINEMA as it is under repair.

New Fund To Aid Less Developed Countries

DRAFT STATUTE SENT TO U.N. ASSEMBLY

NEW YORK, June 14, (Reuter).

The draft statute for a proposed new fund to aid under-developed nations—which eight Western countries and the Soviet Union have already said they will not support—was yesterday forwarded to the U.N. General Assembly. The statute is for a new capital development fund which the Assembly decided to set up last December.

The 25-member committee entrusted with drafting the statute yesterday finished its second session by adopting the document for submission to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

Insufficient Resources

The United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark and Japan have previously told the Committee that they will not support the proposed new fund, on the grounds that insufficient resources are likely to be available, and that its purpose could be carried out by existing U.N. financial agencies.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia also stated yesterday that they would not support the fund because the statute omitted certain principles they thought vital.

The draft statute states that the purpose of the fund "shall be to assist under-developed countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans."

It should be financed from voluntary contributions by participating States, and an annual pledging conference should be convened by the U.N. for this purpose, the draft stated.

Kabul Golf Club

The Board of Governors will have their June meeting in the Club House at 1 p.m. on Friday, June 15, 1962.

Information from the Tournament Committee

The new handicap list will be issued this week.

The next tournament will be the Thomas Cups which will start on Friday, 29th June, 1962. Further details will be given later.

PAN AM CUP

The following have so far qualified:—

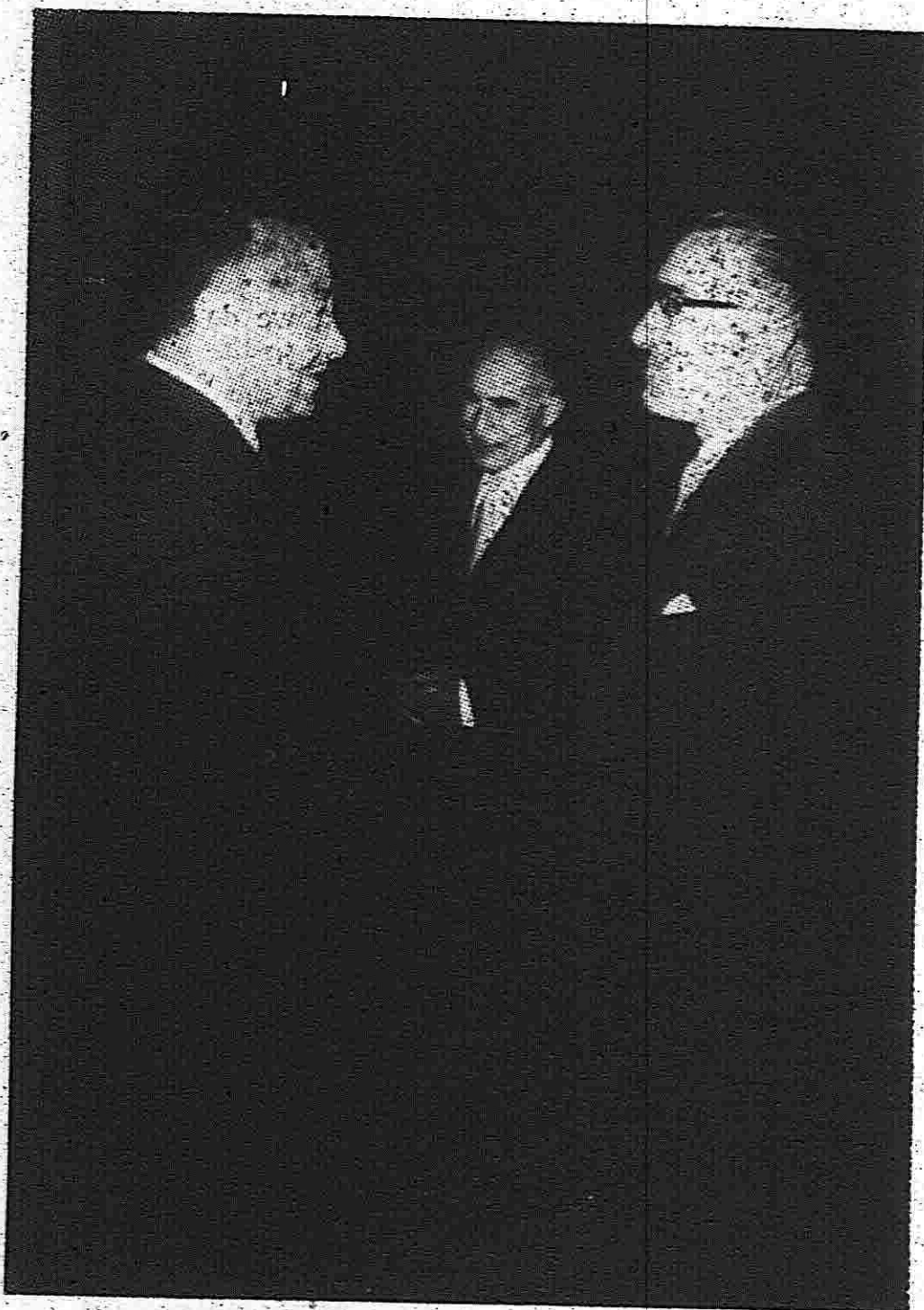
April—N. Farris (net 71)

May—R. Miller (net 58)

The lowest score in June—O. af

Strom—net 67.

—ADVT.



Mr. Rishiya, the Afghan Ambassador in Cairo (right), receiving Mr. Sarwat Okasha, the UAR Minister for National Guidance (left) at the reception held at the Afghan Embassy in Cairo, by the former on the occasion of the Afghan Independence Anniversary. Dr. Mohammad Fawzi, the UAR Foreign Minister, is seen in the centre.